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121 Water street,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF

MERCHANT BAR IRON,

Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 142¾.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	2:50 a m	Mail	1:20 a m
Mail Accommodn	5:50 p m	Fast Line	2:00 a m
Pitts. & Erie Mail	1:30 p m	Pitts. & Erie Mail	12:50 p m
Philla. Express	4:25 p m	Baltimore Expr's	1:30 p m
Fast Line	9:30 p m	Philla. Express	2:30 p m
Johnstown Accm.	3:00 p m	Johnstown Accm.	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	6:25 a m
2d "	11:00 a m	2d "	8:50 a m
3d "	4:30 p m	3d "	2:05 p m
4th "	6:05 p m	4th "	6:50 p m
Penn Accommodn	7:00 p m	Penn Accommodn	7:50 a m

The church train leaves Walls' Station every Sunday at 9:00 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	2:20 a m
Express	2:00 p m	Express	3:20 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	6:00 p m
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	7:50 p m
Night Express	6:00 a m	N. Castle & Erie	8:00 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9:00 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 4:45 p. m., and 6:30 p. m. Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:30 p. m.; Economy, 11:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	2:20 a m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	3:45 p m
Mail	6:10 a m	Mail	9:00 p m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 5:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	10:00 a m
1st McKeesp'rt	6:00 a m	1st McKeesport	8:40 a m
2d "	6:15 p m	2d "	2:05 p m
1st Braddock's	7:00 a m	1st Braddock's	8:30 a m
2d "	4:15 p m	2d "	6:40 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leaves.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Express	9:30 a. m.
Express	3:30 p. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Accomm odation	2:00 p. m.	Accommodation	8:00 a. m.

CITY ITEMS.

Blackberry Brandy,

For medicinal purposes, a very fine article, at McClarran's Drug Store.

Beaver Female Seminary

And Musical Institute. Three spacious brick buildings. The ablest faculty to be found connected with **any exclusively female school.** Next term of fourteen weeks opens September **12, 1865.** For catalogues, address Rev. R. F. Taylor, Beaver, Pa.

Kenwood Boarding School

For Boys.—The eleventh academic year will begin September 11th. For catalogues, address Rev. J. P. Taylor, New Brighton, Pa.

Almond Nuts,

A kind of cake made only by S. S. Marvin, at the Boston Cracker Bakery, No. **64** Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., wholesale and retail. Also, the greatest variety of crackers ever offered in this market.

To Save Time and Trouble,

Buy Marvin's superior Wine Crackers, Almond Nuts, Ginger Snaps and Soda Biscuit, No. **64** Fourth street.

Dyspepsia.

What everybody says must be true. We have heard Dr. Strickland's Tonic spoken of so frequently by those who have been benefited by it, that at last we are compelled to make it known to the public that we really believe it effects a cure in every case; therefore, we say to those who are suffering with Dyspepsia or Nervous Debility, to go to their Druggists and get a bottle of Dr. Strickland's Tonic.

All of Dr. Strickland's Medicines

Are sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail, at Joseph Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. **84** Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth reet.

Lubin's Cocoanut Cream

Sold by Dr. J. M. Fulton, Nos. **67** and **69** Fifth street, is a most delightful preparation for the hair, and we are pleased to learn that it is coming into very general use. The Doctor also keeps a full supply, at his well-known Drug Store, of Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicines.

Remember

McClarran's Drug Store, **85** Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

$300.

Good new pianos, (Haines Brothers' make,) rosewood cases, carved legs and lyre, improved iron frame, overstrung bass, quantities of fine tone. For sale only by Charlotte Blume, **43** Fifth street, second door above Wood.

Automatic Organs.

Charlotte Blume has just received an entire new stock of Prince & Co.'s celebrated Automatic Organs.

Fine Indigo—Fine Indigo.

For a very superior article—the best in the market—call at McClarran's drug store.

Prince & Co.'s Melodeons.

Splendid new stock just received at Blume's Music Store, **43** Fifth street.

Silks and Dress Goods.

As the a display of silks and dress goods, all new, as is generally found, only much later in the season, is now being exhibited at Barker & Co.'s, **59** Market street, and they are selling them very low.

Fruit Wax,

Or Cement, that cannot be surpassed in quality or price, sold, wholesale and retail, at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. **84** Market street.

House-keeping Dry Goods.

For anything in the shape of towellings, sheetings, shirtings, table-covers, napkins, and, in short, any article of house-keeping dry goods, call on Bates & Bell, No. **21** Fifth street.

Pure Cognac Brandy,

Such as you can rely upon, being a pure and very fine article, at McClarran's Drug Store.

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1865.

BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA—While Philadelphia has been talking, Baltimore has acted, and is prepared to assure the public that a fortnightly line of steamers will commence their trips between that city and Liverpool, on the first of September. Taking their names from the four counties of Maryland, they will be the *Carrol*, the *Allegany*, the *Somerset* and the *Worcester*. There is also a plan on foot to establish a line of steamers between Baltimore and Havana. These evidences of vitality and strength are unmistakable, and it would seem that if Philadelphia intends to hold her rank, she must soon begin to act.

THE only attempt we have yet seen on the part of the Democratic press to oppose the idea of incorporating in the National Constitution a uniform system of franchise, is to urge that something else, just as obnoxious and absurd, might just as well be done. It is the only sort of an argument, but remarkably consistent. As those who advocate the idea urge that the new system should be based on intelligence alone, the Democracy are at a loss to know how to handle it. To a certain extent, they are very much afraid of the intelligence qualification, and dare not as yet oppose it, as it is in their hearts to do.

Some sensation was created at Freedom Forge, Mifflin county, a few days ago, by a boy eighteen years old running away with another man's wife. The runaways were pursued and captured. The reason given by the erring wife was, that that she liked the handsome youth better than her husband.

Important Arrangement—Connection of the Pennsylvania and Pacific Railroads.

It is stated that a number of gentlemen heavily interested in the Pennsylvania Central Railroad and other roads connecting with it, including several Philadelphians, have purchased one-half interest in the Union Pacific Railroad, leading from Wyandotte in Kansas, through Lawrence, towards the West. These gentlemen, and others connected with the Ohio roads are now in St. Louis to make arrangements by which there will be a through connection between the Union Pacific road via the Missouri Pacific, the Ohio and Mississippi, and the Ohio & Mississippi, the Columbus and Pittsburgh, and Pennsylvania Central roads to Philadelphia. The sale of half their road supplies the Union Pacific Company with means to prosecute their road, and they can confidently expect to have it finished to Fort Riley by the first of June, 1866.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

OUR NATIONAL FINANCES.

Gen. Schofield Going to Europe

Mr. Thaker Appointed Commissioner of Patents.

ATTACK UPON GEN. MEREDITH.

The Pennsylvania Senatorship.

Judge Kelley upon Simon Cameron

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 15.

Our National Finances.

People who cannot understand where all the money that Jay Cook borrowed goes to, may get a hint on the subject from the statement of the daily payments for the last month. General Spinner, Treasurer, reports an average daily **payment of twenty-one millions for the month of July.**

Major General Schofield

Is in town, making a few final arrangements preparatory to leaving for Europe. The War Department has given him a year's furlough for his European tour. He will be accompanied by General Wherry, of his staff.

The announcement made a few days ago in these dispatches, that Chief Clerk Thaker would probably be Commissioner of Patents in place of Mr. Halloway, resigned, has been confirmed. Mr. Thaker was to-day appointed.

Postmaster Fay.

Of St. Louis, is here, looking for re-appointment. This brings up again the old radical and conservative fight in St. Louis. Alex. McKee, of the *Democrat*, is the radical candidate, and has the endorsements of the Representatives and Senators.

Gen. Sol. Meredith,

Of Indiana, was attacked last night in one of the hotels by Lieut. Col. McBride, formerly an officer of a New York regiment serving under Meredith, and now a clerk in the Treasury Department. McBride professed to have some grievance against Meredith, which he could not previously resent, on account of military law. Meredith was said to be getting the better of this officer, when the by-standers interfered.

Representative Dan. B. Allison, of Iowa, is in town.

The warfare for and against

Simon Cameron for the Next Senatorship

In Pennsylvania, opens to-day in a furious onslaught by Judge Kelly upon Cameron in the Philadelphia papers, over his own signature. Kelly charges Cameron with trading upon the Indians thirty years ago, and a continuous career of corruption and bribery since. The attack is based upon Cameron's recent speech, sneering at the Philadelphia Congressmen.

The Wirz Trial

Did not get started to-day. It promises to be a very long one.

A. M. Gangwer, of Ohio, is acting third Auditor of the Treasury, during the absence of the Auditor.

The Missouri Conservatives

Here boast that they will have the balance of power in the next legislature, and will send Frank Blair to the United States Senate; that then he will renew his warfare upon Chief Justice Chase.

R. F. Martin, of Columbus, was to-day appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, vice A. P. Stone, who committed suicide. Mr. Martin was recommended by the Congressmen of the District. Senator Sherman had been urging Gen. Wright, and the pending Senatorial question in Ohio is supposed here to have something to do with the contest.

The box, and box furniture in

Ford's Theatre,

Used by Mr. Lincoln on the night of the assassination, have been removed, and placed under lock and key, to protect them against relic-hunters during the changes now being made in the theatre. It is suggested that they be placed in the Patent Office.

Announcements are made that the President will take

An Excursion Down the River

At the close of the week, but there is no certainty about it.

Attorney General Speed's opinion on the legality of

The Military Trial of the Assassins

has been issued by the Government as a public document.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Engine Runs into a Passenger Train.

Passenger Coach Split in Two.

EXPLOSION OF THE BOILER.

Seven Persons Killed

Several Others Dangerously Injured.

NEW HAVEN, August 15.—A frightful railroad disaster occurred this morning, on the Housatonic River Railroad. The morning freight train going up the Housatonic River became disabled several miles above Bridgeport, and the 10:30 train following found it on the track, and hitched on and backed towards Bridgeport with it. A new engine was out on trial on the track, and coming up about three miles above Bridgeport, ran into the rear car of the passenger train. The locomotive struck the hind car and split it in two, passing directly through, and the locomotive had not reached the second car from the rear, making awful havoc. Seven persons were killed outright, and eleven were terribly mangled and scalded. President Charles Hunt, of the Housatonic Railroad, was on board. Everything is being done for the relief of the passengers.

From North Carolina.

TREASON STILL RAMPANT.

Danger of the Return of a Reign of Terror.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The following is from a native of North Carolina, who unquestionably writes what he believes to be the situation in that State:

The baleful Influence in these States, if left alone, will carry everything before it. It would also hang every loyal representative of the press, were it not for the protection which the military afford. After the withdrawal the same reign of terror that existed before the war will be resumed, if the Government leave these States to themselves. Governor Holden knows he cannot be elected civil Governor this fall without the aid of this rebel influence; hence he is shaping his course accordingly, and will be cautious not to incur their displeasure.

JEFF. DAVIS.

HE IS TO BE TRIED BY A CIVIL COURT.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The Washington correspondent of the *Post*, noticing the statement in the Chicago *Times* that Davis is to be tried in the Circuit Court in a few days, says that so much as intimates any trial is without foundation. It is true that the Government has decided to try Davis in a civil court, but the date of the trial has not been fixed. It is probable that he will be tried at Richmond.

Fire in Troy, N. Y.

TROY, August 15.—The extensive machine shop of the Troy and Boston railroad in the upper part of the city was totally destroyed by fire at eleven o'clock to-night. Loss about $30,000, which was fully insured.

Maj. Gen. Hooker is in town, the guest of J. M. Francis, editor of the *Times*. Gen. Hooker is to take part in the celebration of the battle of Bennington, to-morrow, with Major General Carr.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 14.—The propellor Triton sailed for Hilton Head yesterday, and soon after passing outside of Cape Henry, her machinery became disabled and she was towed back, arriving here this morning. The United States frigate Constitution, or Old Ironsides, sailed hence at five o'clock this morning.

The Removal of Simeon Draper.

NEW YORK, August 15.—There is much talk in public circles concerning the removal of Simeon Draper from the Custom House. Nothing authoritative is known. It is generally understood the removal is for political reasons.

HARRISBURG.

Normal School Association Convention

Annual Sessions to be Held Hereafter.

Important Questions Discussed.

The National Teachers Association.

Large Attendance of Teachers and Friends of Education.

Judge Kelly's Reply to Simon Cameron.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, August 16.

The attendance at the National Teachers' Association promises to be large. The hotels are rapidly filling up with distinguished teachers and friends of education, of both sexes, from all sections.

The American Association of Normal School Instructors, whose sessions were interrupted during the war, met to organize here this afternoon. Prof. Wickersham, of Pennsylvania, appointed Chairman of the Committee to revise the Constitution, made a report, which was adopted. Provision is made for annual meetings hereafter.

The proper course of study for Normal Schools was discussed at length. Messrs. Wickersham, of Pennsylvania, Hart, of New Jersey, Phelps, of Minnesota and others, argued that the true theory of Normal School work is that it should be entirely professional, while Messrs. Henkle, of Ohio, and Edwards, of Illinois, thought that professional training could be better given in connection with instruction in school branches. All agreed, however, that for the present, Normal Schools must give both scholastic and professional training, whatever they may do in the future.

After some remarks on the domestic arrangements of normal schools, the association adjourned to meet this evening, and is now (9 o'clock) in session, discussing the question whether it would be advisable to memorialize Congress to grant land to States for Normal School purposes—Mr. Edwards, of Illinois, President, and Mr. Henkel, of Ohio, Secretary.

The National Teacher's Association will convene in the morning at ten o'clock.

Judge Kelly's letter in to-day's *Inquirer*, pitching into Cameron, has created some feeling here, and it is thought that it indicates some trouble in Thursday's convention. O.

The Trial of Wirz Again Postponed.

The Counsel for the Prisoner.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The trial of Capt. WIRZ will be to-day commenced, but has been further postponed till to-morrow. This morning several Government witnesses were in attendance, and there are others in the city. No counsel for the prisoner has yet appeared. Excused has for counsel Judge Hughes, General J. S. Denver, and Messrs. Peck and Smith.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Liberal Cause Improving.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS COMING

Mr. Corwin's Letter Sympathising with Maximilian.

Various Items of Interest.

The New Orleans *Times'* correspondence gives later advices from Mexico, which indicate that the liberals are everywhere gaining ground. The imperialists are proportionately discouraged.

The official papers of the empire declare the situation daily growing worse. The official papers at Orizaba say that, "After the lapse of one year, no one is for the empire."

The *Estafette*, official organ of Marshal Bazaine, declares, in answer to the *Ere Nouvelle*, the organ of the French minister and Mexican governor, that it repeats what it said a year ago, that the only labor left for intervention was to establish a police throughout the country; that to-day, it needs 50,000 men more to destroy the bands of Juarists, which are everywhere.

The *Ere Nouvelle* answers that such an armed force would not be sufficient, as the opinion of almost all the population is against the empire.

Such admissions of the official papers of the Empire are significant.

The rising of the people takes larger dimensions daily. The French claim victories everywhere, but they prove to be without results.

General Regules has lately carried the town of Uruapan, State of Michoacan, capturing over two hundred Belgian prisoners. From there he entered the large city of Seomora without resistance, the garrison having evacuated.

A report is current of the capture and shooting of the liberal General Pubieta, while in bed. He had only forty men.

Papers from Morelia, the capital of Michoacan, are full of forebodings for the imperial cause. A part of the French forces had been ordered to Leon, composed of the 3d zouaves, the chasseurs, the 3d Afrique, and the 4th artillery, to attack the stronghold of General Regules, Tucumbard. This force was considered indispensable in the capital to hold it against the ever-moving guerrilas.

The guerrilas have lately appeared in large numbers in the district of Tolnca, and have carried the alarm to the gates of Mexico.

There is no spirit of self-abnegation in the people. The prestige and promise of the first soldiers on earth are powerless against men who meet death with only a shrug of the shoulder.

The old General Alvarez, the patriarch of liberty, as he is called, in his 85th year, has just inflicted a heavy blow on the imperialist forces at Ayuala, completely routing them, taking five hundred prisoners and three pieces of artillery.

Great disappointment is felt at the failure of the movement of the French and Imperialist columns on General Negrete's forces, in the pass of Buena Vista. It seems that General Brincourt came up with the liberal rear guard, and was so roughly handled that he had to return to Ponas, instead of cutting up his enemy. Negrete has escaped, and, by this time, has probably increased his force to 5,000 and is ready for another attack in an unexpected quarter.

General Mejia's division has not left Matamoras, and much fault is found with him; but the report published that Maximilian would take Monterey in twenty-four hours after Mejia leaves it. Cortinas has lately driven back two columns that attempted to cross the Nueces to Monterey. He reigns supreme from the gates of Matamoras to those of Monterey.

The stage which left Morelia on the 4th inst. was attacked by guerrillas, and the mails carried off.

Communication between the capital and Michoacan is stopped.

The Portuguese minister has arrived, and a Turkish ambassador is expected.

The finances are somewhat revived by the French lottery loan, but the expenditures are terribly increased by the state of the country and the extravagance of the court. The press is so muzzled that it dare say nothing, with the exception of the two French papers mentioned.

It is no longer safe for foreigners to go over a mile from the city, though persons with American passports can go unmolested from one point to another, but must be unmistakeably a Yankee.

Mr. Bamble, Secretary of Foreign Affairs for Maximilian, is highly elated at a letter he received from ex-Minister Corwin, speaking in most glowing terms of Maximilian. He has shown his letter to many.

Sheridan's movements are causing much excitement, and the imperialists are preparing for the worst. They will try, by every possible means of warfare, to frighten the Yankees by terrific sounds, dreadful threats, and awful grimaces.

Gen. Bronet has arrived from France, and every steamer brings reinforcements to fill up vacancies, as the French say.

The road between Mexico and Vera Cruz is again infested with robbers.

The rainy season has fairly set in, and campaigning on a large scale is impossible for the present. Guerrilla outrages continue frequent.

In Texas the corn crop promises an enormous yield. There is sufficient supply of wheat in the south.

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Merritt's column, estimates that the portion yet remaining untouched in the Trinity, Sabine and Red river districts cannot be less than 100,000 bales.

Merritt's cavalry force requires 1,200 bushels of corn per day. This one item alone foot up $800, the distribution of which will greatly relieve some of the poor holders of Confederate scrip.

A GREAT VILLIAN.

A Man with Ten Wives---His Arrest and Conviction.

He Commits Suicide.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, August 14.—The Cedar Falls *Gazette* gives an account of the arrest, examination and conviction of a life insurance agent named Frank N. Case, from Wisconsin, on a charge of bigamy. It was ascertained that the scamp had married no less than ten different wives, all of whom are living. Five of these marriages occurred in the East, and the rest in various parts of the West. His last victim was a respectable lady in Cedar Falls, whom he married clandestinely, in opposition to the wishes of her parents, last April. He has lately been courting another lady in that vicinity, whom he intended to marry shortly.

On Friday morning Case hanged himself in his cell at the jail in Cedar Falls. He did a good thing by so doing.

Our Washington Correspondence.

Jubal Early—Moseby—Their Movements—They are Lionized—Moseby for Congress—The Coming Session of Congress—Admission of Southern Members—Washington Society—The Police, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 13.

In my first letter, I stated that Jubal Early was in the city having a "good time," and using language very disgraceful and disrespectful of the President, and the loyal people of the North. The Editor of the Daily *Chronicle* admitted into the columns of that paper a communication signed "Union," denying that Jubal was in the city, and an apologetic defense of the Arch-traitor, whom he stated was an "original Union man." How an editor of a loyal paper can admit into his columns such an article—to ram down the throats of loyal readers, is a matter of much comment and disgust—for an inquiry, occupying but a few minutes of time would have established the fact, that *Jubal was in the city, and uttering just such language as I stated he used.* I saw him, and heard him, and know that he was here just as long as he would, and left with his wife by way of Alexandria, early the present week.

The renowned bandit, thief and cut-throat, Moseby, hearing in his dreary home at Culpeper of the good time and splendid receptions his friend Jubal was enjoying in the capital of the nation, resolved to follow suit. If he had come to this city, whilst his money lasted, he would have been perfectly free to say and do as he pleased, for at the present time the city is so full of Southerners and rebellion sympathizers, that a man would be considered a sort of lunatic to interfere against "free speech." Moseby stopped in Alexandria, and his presence there was like Judas's in this city, courted by his friends and admirers. Hundreds went down from this city to help crown "the chief" with laurels, and then triumphantly escort him to Washington. His headquarters in Alexandria was at the store of one Harper, where there was constantly a crowd waiting to see him. Sometimes the crowd was so great as to blockade the street. For a couple of days Moseby did and said all sorts of funny things—without molestation. One colored man was slapped in the mouth by a descendant of Grace, who said, "Moseby was a gentleman, and he would hear nothing against him." This, in Washington, would have resulted in the police picking up the Darkie and locking him in the guard house. Not so in Alexandria. The Jew was *nabbed* and sent to the old slave pen for twenty four hours, and Mosby was at last arrested by the military for violating his parole. But this is an end of it, for the military authorities released him yesterday and soon after he left for Culpepper. He states that the reason of his presence in Alexandria was to be admitted to practice as an attorney.

Moseby seriously contemplates running for Congress in the Culpeper district, unless something turns up, at present invisible, in the manner of holding elections, and who should not be surprised if he is elected. But, thank heaven for such; the majority of the House is composed of loyal members, who will at once reject not only Moseby, but any one else who may be elected in the seceded States the present year. They could not do otherwise. Whenever an election has been held, he who "was most prominent in the rebellion" has not only failed to be elected, and without any rest—all rebels great and small are allowed the privilege of voting—but with all elections and appointments held this year through the seceded States.

The coming session of Congress promises to be very protracted and exciting in character, perhaps more so than any one ever before assembled. The questions to be brought before it are of the most momentous character and suscept ble of great debating, much of which will perhaps be of a personal character. The secession element of the House will be accordingly so construed. By the time Congress assembles there will be some sort of representatives here from every seceded State except Texas. Of course, That they will be denied admission is certain, and that they will endeavor to force themselves into seats is also certain. Then we will have perhaps more excitement than the Black Session of last winter. The men now here from the South say they are bound to be represented the coming session, and that they will bring their bullies and plug uglies to aid them seems probable from present appearances.

The city continues in a state of free riot for all sorts of pugilistic, burglarious and highway robberies are so frequent as to excite no more attention than a casual remark, perhaps. Everybody minds their own business, and if he next door neighbor is robbed or murdered its everybody's business—not even the police will pay any attention to it. What the police are for in this city is a mystery to me. They don't trouble anybody unless it is some poor innocent darkie, or a man lying drunk in a gutter. The Superintendent, Richards, seems to have about as much authority as the fairy queen. The Board would have set up in a room in a bigness on Friday he ordered a "night lying on ice," namely, to watch the ice-house in the Public Grounds, Hooker's Division. All the police in the city were ordered to hold themselves in readiness, and at a given signal Columbia Garden was surrounded by the entire police force in the city in number, quietly enjoying a drink of lager or a cool brandy-smash, attired in fancy costumes were seized, bound and escorted to headquarters, where, after the fining the sum of two dollars a head for the privilege of drinking lager, they were released, and the police congratulated themselves on their success. Whilst all these frail creatures were in the station house, a tremendous crowd had collected on the street outside the building, perhaps a thousand persons, and when they saw the great flanking movement of the police and the consequent clear a passage for the girls after release puzzled the police—they were unable to do it, and the girls escaped in the confusion. Subject for justice, a wise head among them procured a hose and attached it to a fire plug, when a tremendous stream of water was suddenly let on the crowd. This had the desired effect, and they were in immediate scatterment, and the women marched home in order. This arrest was of no use in the world. Columbia Garden will be crowded to-day as usual, all the girls will be out, and before the police will again sufficiently recover from their achievement to attempt another raid.

The new building attached to the Public Printing office is completed and eighteen new presses placed in it. With them it is expected to print all the documents ordered by this Congress. The Patent office Report for 1863 has yet to be printed, also the Agricultural Report for 1864, with thousands of other documents years behind time. All these will be ready by the meeting of Congress with this additional power. S. C.

OUR MEADVILLE CORRESPONDENCE

Railway Matters—The Sheriff in Trouble—Glenwood Cemetery—An Attempt to Break Jail—The New Hotel.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MEADVILLE, August 17th, 1865.

Railway Earnings.

The earnings of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, for July, amounts to $505,425—an increase of $282,125 over the corresponding month of last year.

Court Week.

The August term of the Quarter Sessions commenced to-day. There are several important criminal cases down for this week.

Case of Mayhem.

On the 14th inst, while the Sheriff was serving a writ of attachment on Henry Haas, of this place, some trouble ensued, when Haas seized the Sheriff by the thumb with his teeth, mangling it badly. He was promptly ironed and lodged in jail.

Corner Loafing.

The corners of our most popular streets at night are made the rendezvous of all the vagabonds and blackguards in town. A few complaints will have a salutary effect. We sincerely hope, for the good name of our thriving town, that prompt and energetic measures will at once be adopted against these ruffians.

Appointment.

The vacancy occasioned by the death of D. B. Bostwick, late Superintendent of Buildings and Bridges on the A. & G. W. Railroad, has been tendered Mr. Alfred Dewey, a gentleman well qualified for the duties of such a position.

Glenwood Cemetery.

Your correspondent took occasion to visit Glenwood cemetery a day or two since, and was pleased to find that initiatory steps have been taken towards the erection of an imposing and appropriate entrance at a cost of several thousand dollars. While upon this subject it might be well to suggest the propriety of building a suitable church within the grounds where the burial service might be read in wet weather; also the great convenience of a well built receiving vault, where the dead might be temporarily left during the inclement weather of winter.

Attempted Jail Delivery.

Our jail is crowded at present, having received additions from Venango county, the jail of that county being under a course of repairs. Two nights ago while the Barkley was going his rounds he found palpable evidence of a conspiracy being on foot to break jail. Stones were found removed from the walls, and saws and files and fences were found in the possession of the prisoners. The culprits were speedily secured.

The New Hotel.

The hotel which will comprise the entire upper portion of Cullum's block, on the corner of Water and Chestnut street, is rapidly approaching completion. It is reported that Mr. Fisk, of the Willard street House, Cincinnati, has been negotiating for the lease of the house, and has offered to furnish it and pay $5,000 per year rent. How true this may be, the people of Meadville and vicinity are anxiously looking forward to its occupancy, as it will be the means of relieving our over-crowded boarding houses and hotels.

Death of a Clergyman.

Rev. Ralph Clapp, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, extensively known in Western Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Venango county on the 11th inst., at the advanced age of sixty-five years. N.

OUR MIDWAY CORRESPONDENCE.

Closing of the Harvest in Washington County—The Harvest Thanksgiving—Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MIDWAY, Washington co., Pa., Aug. 14.

The harvest here has just closed. The frequency of the showers protracted it much longer than usual; and, to some extent, injured the oats and grass, both of which are very heavy crops. The threshing season has commenced; and the wheat, which it was feared would be greatly injured by the rust, proves to be a fair "turn out," and of reasonably good quality. The barley is a large yield, and the corn will be the heaviest within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The wool, an abundant crop, is still unsold. It is of a very desirable quality, being a mixture of merino and Saxony; is in nice condition, and is firmly held at eighty and eighty-five cents.

In obedience to a time-honored custom, the annual "Thanksgiving," at the close of the harvest, recurred at Raccoon Church on last Friday. Everything was propitious, and at an early hour, the large church was well filled. After short and appropriate religious services a bountiful and sumptuous collation was served up, to which justice was fully done by all present; and during which, an hour or so were very delightfully passed away in social intercourse. All classes enjoyed themselves, and things passed off pleasantly. Rather more interest attached to this occasion than usual, for the reason that the ordinary festivities were interrupted by musical entertainments of a very high character. A carefully selected class of the best musicians in all the country, had been for several months in rehearsing, and hence were enabled to execute many charming and soul-stirring pieces with unsurpassed brilliancy. The sweetest tones of the melodeon (a powerful instrument of the kind) were called out by the magical touches of the pianists; and the enrapturing melodies of the choristers,

"Came over mine ear, like the sweet south,
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odor."

The Sabbath-school children also sang in pleasant concert several anthems; among others, "Who shall sing if not the children?" and, occasionally, the entire congregation united their voices on some familiar, rolling hymn, and

"with all the choicest music of the kingdom,
Filled and sung 'Old Dennis.'"

Much credit for the whole affair is due to the energetic superintendent of the Sabbath-school and his able and ever attentive coadjutor, the indomitable librarian.

The Pittsburgh and Steubenville still continues to grow in public favor. In reference to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, it may not be improper to remark that the managers and the public will be much indebted for its early completion, to Messrs. Nugent & Smith, the energetic and gentlemanly contractors on a large and very important part of the work, for their unflagging labors. While others became discouraged, these parties, notwithstanding the scarcity of laborers and the high price of provisions, during the last two years, turned neither to the right hand nor to the left, but through many "strikes" and other discouraging circumstances, went right forward. The solid, massive masonry on the bridges and other work, and their honest, gentlemanly deportment will perpetuate their memory hereabouts. Much credit is due to the Chief Engineer, Major Blickensderfer, for the solid, substantial and permanent character of the work. Since the road came under their management, it has always been kept in fine, smooth, straight and the weak strong. They have been very attentive and laborious, and judging from their energy and enterprise, the coming season must anticipate a large through, in addition to the local trade.

Yours, &c. J. M. C.

STEUBENVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Colonel G. W. McCook and the Governorship—Bad Condition of this City—A New Democratic Paper—An Oil Strike.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, August 15th, 1865.

Like the apostle of the once great but now defunct Democracy, I have waited and watched over the border during the past week, in hopes that something would turn up that would interest the numerous readers of the COMMERCIAL, but no person has had any desire to commit suicide by jumping into the river, when there were plenty at hand to save them, in the event of their not having drop enough to drown them. Things of this kind will occur, I suppose in time, but as they won't happen I will give you a few items in regard to various rumors that are afloat in this community. Rumor No. 1 is that Col. G. H. McCook is to be the standard bearer of the Unterified in the coming contest. This is stated to be a fact among those who profess to know, while it is claimed by those who profess to know *another* of the Colonel's mind, that he does not intend to be a candidate; that he would not give up a lucrative practice and chances that daily present themselves in other sections, for Gubernatorial honors. I don't think the Colonel or his friends need feel alarmed even if he should be nominated, as I don't think it would materially interfere with his legitimate business after the election. He, like Mechwher, would be ready for anything that would turn up.

The city at the present time is in a most filthy and disagreeable condition. Go from one end to the other, and you will find it covered with dirty, grassy, stagnant water, and traversed by gutters, which, instead of leading the water to the ends, so that everything settles in the middle, that for nastiness I defy any person to find its equal. The authorities are the subject justice. In all this, the city is unhealthy at the present time. In making this assertion, I do not claim that the Board of Health deserve any censure, for I am aware that they have done their part that this is beyond labor. This Board ought to be turned over, as it has got constitutionally warped by so long one way or else it would engage in the business of making new badges with the inscription "Board of Health" placed in some conspicuous place.

A settlement has been effected high among the unterrified for some few days, in anticipation of the new paper that is to make its appearance on or about the first of September. It is to be exceedingly Democratic, and the material of which it is composed that was but short-lived, and whose demise was hugely mourned by sundry stockholders. The new paper is to be the champion of free speech, equal rights, and all that sort of thing, without *nigger suffrage*, and it is expected that it will strongly advocate the freedom of speech in the Fourth Ward at all hazards.

On last Thursday, after the arrival of the mail from the city, several gentlemen were seen dodging around the post office with a pail which per "fifteen-barrels." I thought I would try to ascertain what was the cause of so much rejoicing. By inquiry, I learned that certain oil augurs, whose stock is owned principally in this city, had struck "ile." Some of the stockholders put on their good clothes, and continued to receive the congratulations of their friends during slept very little that night, before they found they had not got oil, but any amount of gas and water, which, by the way, are very good additions, and probably better than oil would be. I will be able to report the success of said company hereafter. LIBERTAS, JR.

OUR FRANKLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

A Railway Inconvenience---Terrible Affray---Death of a Prominent Citizen---Hotels---Oil Items.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

FRANKLIN, August 14, 1865.

A Railroad Depot Wanted.

The rush to Oildom over the Atlantic and Great Western Railway is seemingly on the increase. A train of fine passenger cars runs regularly twice a day from Meadville to Franklin and Oil City, and returns—and it is more common to see passengers standing than to find vacant seats in the cars. The depot at this place is a miserable ten-by-twelve shanty, unfit for a respectable pig-sty. There are sufficient seats for about ten persons of average size, and the balance, waiting for the train, take standing positions on the platform, until the cry of the baggage men, "look out," "look out," and the approach of his big car compels them to take to the mud, and if it is raining take that too. When we consider the amount of travel to and from this place, it is certainly surprising that the company do not erect a respectable passenger depot,—not for the accommodation of Franklin, but of the traveling public.

A Row.

A regular row occurred on Doe street this afternoon, in which some twenty persons participated quite freely. One person named M'Guire had his head laid open with a crow-bar, and is said to be dying; another was stabbed in the neck; several were struck with stones and more or less injured. The whole resulted from strong drink.

Death of a Distinguished Citizen.

Ralph Clapp, Esq., a distinguished and talented citizen of this county, died very suddenly on Tuesday last, at his residence in President township. Mr. Clapp was well known to many of your citizens, having been in the iron business some years since. In his death society has suffered a severe loss.

Hotels.

Some of the principal hotels now in our town are the United States, the Lamberton, National, Greene, Philadelphia and Central. The latter has been enlarged to three times its former size, and fitted up in excellent style, and under the management of the present proprietor, J. E. Steele, is becoming deservedly popular. It is indeed a quiet, comfortable home for the weary traveler.

Oil.

A new well was pumped on the Roberts farm, on French creek, last Friday. It yields 15 to 20 barrels fabricating oil.

There is, recently, some inquiry for oil territory, and the general impression is, that genuine lands will command good prices ere long.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

Washington Items.

No Differences between the President and Cabinet.

Circular in Reference to Counterfeiting.

Receipts from Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The President today appointed Franklin Martin Collector of Internal Revenue for the 7th district of Ohio, and Francis Fuller Surveyor of Customs for the district of Wilmington, North Carolina.

The President to-day annestied a number of rebels, principally from Al

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1865.

Crop Correspondence.

We shall feel under great obligations to whoever will write us, briefly and reliably, concerning the crops wherever the COMMERCIAL circulates. It is facts we want, and at the earliest possible moment, concerning every crop—not forgetting the grape. Will growers and others take a little time to contribute what they can to render as complete as possible information which, when collected, will be of great value?

The Politics of Pennsylvania and the Returned Soldiers.

There was a meeting of returned soldiers held at National Hall, in Philadelphia, on Saturday last, which Col. JOHN W. FORNEY, on invitation, addressed at considerable length. In the course of his address, the Colonel took occasion to thank the soldiers for their manifold services, and warmly expressed the universal gratitude to them, which would be undying, for responding to the call of their country. Coming to speak of rewards, he said the Republic had no adequate bounties, but with a politician's eye he perceived that, "apart from the gratitude "that should make the manifestation spontaneous, the politician will find it to his interest to discriminate in favor of the soldiers in "making nominations for offices of trust or "emolument. Let us look at the figures," said the speaker, who then proceeded to say:

"There are over 600,000 voters in this State—and it is a low estimate that of the 300,000 men sent from Pennsylvania to the field, exclusive of those she loaned to other States, 200,000 were voters; with their friends and acquaintances capable of largely increasing this number, and of wielding an almost controlling influence. How effective the example and the suffrage of the fighting men can be, the home vote of 1863, by which your good friend, Governor Curtin, was re-elected, and the tremendous majorities of 1864, in favor of Abraham Lincoln, the martyred President of the United States, may be cited with wholesome admonition. Will it be said that there is not an amount of ability and experience among these brave men equal to the same number of citizens who remained at home? I will not stop to answer a question that answers itself. For my own part, and speaking with a full sense of the force of the words I use, I do not think we should lose by entrusting our best civil positions to the brave men who have rescued the Republic. I not only do not fear, I welcome the experiment. And if, in the next election, your choice for Governor should be a citizen who has proved his eloquence on the forum and his bravery on the field I do not think that harm would come of it: nor yet that our crest would be lowered, or our fair fame tarnished, or the examples of the great men of other days dishonored, if, in the highest as in the secondary branches of Congress, those who have won the applause of the world in fighting down the rebellion should be seated, monuments of the gratitude of their country."

Bank Mismanagement.

The recent disclosures of the frauds which for two years have been practised upon the Phœnix Bank, New York, have awakened considerable interest in regard to the safety of investing money in banking institutions, in that city at least. If a series of stupendous frauds can pass undetected for months and years, it is plain that the banking system is either grossly imperfect or criminally mismanaged. The directors of the Phœnix Bank endeavor to clear their skirts of all blame in the matter, by declaring that it was not in their power to prevent the frauds. An investigation of twenty-four or forty-eight hours, however, of the affairs of the bank disclosed the fact that $300,000 had been abstracted from time to time during two years, without the least suspicion upon the part of those whose duty it was to protect the interests of stockholders and depositors. It is but slightly consoling to interested persons, that the contingent fund is amply sufficient to cover the losses, if they are not assured that the means are not at hand to protect them against further losses in the future. It seems to us that if the directors had manifested a little of the diligence displayed since the frauds became known, during the two years that the frauds were being practised, they would either have been wholly prevented, or detected immediately after their occurrence. After the money has been squandered there can be but little redress for the Bank. The thief may be punished, but the funds cannot be recovered. It is but proper to have implicit confidence in employees, in fact it is indispensably necessary that such a confidence should exist; but as long as there are checks and counterchecks in a trust business, they should be continually applied. No honest man can object to having his conduct scrutinized. Whether there be suspicion or not, bank officers should not permit frauds to go any time undetected.

The United Service Magazine.

This welcome monthly, for August, has just reached us by mail. The publishers correct a misapprehension in regard to the continuation of this Magazine, and say that they have only reached the beginning of the most flourishing and valuable period of their publication. There was but little opportunity amid the excitement of the war to write with the care and deliberation essential to the important subjects of military science. Now that peace abounds in the land, those who participated in the memorable scenes just closed, will naturally have time and inclination to write and history can be made of deeds. Campaigns will now be calmly and carefully estimated and described, strategy will be illustrated and explained, progress in military inventions recorded, and the fame of the glorious dead perpetuated. They promise that their Magazine shall constantly be improved and made more useful to the army and navy, and interesting and entertaining to the general reader.

The contents of the present number are varied and interesting. "Military Periodical Literature;" "Electro-Ballistic Chronoscopes," a carefully written scientific paper on instruments for determining the initial velocity of projectiles; "From Cairo to the Delta," a pleasant article noticing the various points on the Mississippi river now historically interesting; "SHERIDAN'S mode of Fighting," which is said to be the organization of his army into three divisions—two strong parallel columns of attack, thrown with the fiercest impetuosity upon the enemy, and a reserve in the rear. "Other Generals maœuvre and try to outwit the plans of the enemy, to excel in defensive battle; the offensive of such is weak. SHERIDAN is always on the offensive."

When the battle rages in front, so that his foe is fully engaged, his reserve, moving by the flank, usually the right, makes a double flie around upon the flank and rear of the earnestly-employed enemy, and rolls him up on the centre. Just such was the tactics of DESSEIX and Kellerman, at Marengo. The former moved his six thousand infantry, by the main road, upon General Zach's triumphant advance from Alessandria, while the latter, moving by the right, made a double left turn upon Pilatti's Austrian horse, and won the day. Sheridan's invincible success, then, has been due to the great earnestness and valor with which he always imbues his troops, and then to his tactics of two columns and a flanking reserve."

The continuation of "Seeking the Bubble," and "Ana of the War;" "Personal Reminiscences of KOSCIUSZKO;" "Food for Gunpowder;" "Waiting for Father," and "Only one," poetry, followed by a well prepared editorial department, and several pages of interesting official intelligence, embracing army and navy orders, assignments to duty, dismissals and other particulars.

The Trade of the West.

The New York Central Railroad has been putting out a long arm for the trade of the West. Agents have recently prospected for an independent connection with Cincinnati, and the result has been the selection of the Lake Shore, Cleveland and Toledo, Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati (from Clyde to Dayton) and the new air line road from Dayton and Cincinnati, which latter is to be constructed by the New York Central Company. This will vitalize the old Sandusky road, and save the outlay already made on the Short Line Road. The Cincinnati *Commercial* remarking on the advantages to that city of this arrangement, says:

In grasping for the carrying trade of "the Great Northwest," the Northern system of railroads had comparatively left out the richness of the land in the valleys of the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri, and were not awakened from their blindness until the reachings of some of the more southerly roads began to be understood. There may be reason now to hope for some relief from the thraldom of Eastern railroad combinations, and for the more equitable workings of that competition. Cincinnatians should be stirring themselves to add to the advantages of the increased facilities for the exchange of commodities they are likely to enjoy, by securing, at an early day, the completion of roads that will bring into direct connection with the Southern system of roads. No time should be lost in carrying out the old project of railroad connection, via Knoxville and Chattanooga, on the nearest practicable routes.

The Recent Defalcations.

It takes a good deal sometimes to open the eyes of men. The recent astounding frauds and defalcations on the part of bank officers in New York, have caused a general overhauling to be commenced by monied institutions there, to find out if there are not other JESSUPS and EARLS holding responsible positions. It is not any wonder that managers should begin to distrust even themselves. The facts all point to Wall street and women as the beginning and the ending of the story told of nearly every case that has been exposed. Of the thousands of other cases that exist the public knows nothing. That they do exist, however, there is no reasonable doubt. It is only the few that are exposed, the many never are. The vast army of victims drawn within the vortex of speculation and vice is registered only where no human eye can inspect it. But it can be judged of by the occasional exposures that shock the public sense, and, like volcanic eruptions, prove what rages beneath.

Emancipation in Brazil.

The example of the United States in the abolition of slavery has induced the friends of progress in Brazil to renew their efforts to secure the emancipation of slaves in that Empire. Slavery being destroyed by us, it is now recognized by only two Christian countries—Spain and Brazil, and in the latter some of its wisest statesmen are earnestly engaged in the work of getting rid of it. The slaves of that country constitute about one-third of the entire population, and as there is not anywhere in the whole of its large territory any considerable body of the white people not slaveholders, the plan for the abolition of slavery has been organized by slaveholders alone. There being nothing in the Empire at present to demand immediate emancipation, the plan proposed provides for gradual abolition, but which will not, if successful, leave one slave in the whole territory at the end of fifteen years. The prominent features are these: Slaves found running at large shall not be sold to new masters, but shall be declared free if not claimed by their proper owners within three months; slaves shall become free at the death of their owners, and wills bequeathing them shall be void; at the expiration of ten years all slaves over twenty-five years shall be free, and at the end of fifteen years slavery shall entirely and forever cease; a system for the regulation of contracts between manumitted slaves and their former masters, and the education of minor freed slaves under fourteen years of age; emancipation of all slaves belonging to the government; provision for the maintenance of aged and disabled slaves, and prohibiting foreigners from owning slaves at the end of two years.

When we remember that this plan has been organized by the most influential slave-holders in the Empire, it is impossible to withhold expressions of admiration. Had such a proposition been made by the slave-holders in this country, the most violent of abolitionists would have been content. But, unfortunately, such humane feelings did not prevail in the South, and in a wicked attempt to establish a separate government, based upon the odious system, hundreds of thousands of slaves were sacrificed and untold sums of treasure expended.

The statesmen of Brazil are most earnest in their great work, and are determined not to relinquish it until success crowns their effort. It is understood that the Emperor DON PEDRO II. favors the measure, and will do his part towards securing its success. With slavery abolished in Brazil, Spain and her colonies, Kentucky will remain as the only real slave State in the civilized world.

The West Virginia Wonder—Solidified Petroleum.

The public has already been made acquainted through the columns of the COMMERCIAL with this most extraordinary discovery in West Virginia, exceeding in richness anything yet known in the way of Petroleum, and to which the name of crystalized rock oil has been given. The name is nothing—the fact is the marvel which is attracting so much attention, causing much excitement, and giving a new impulse to West Virginia. A tourist writing for the New York *Herald* makes the following reference to the extraordinary deposit:

On the route to Clarksburg you may, if you wish to examine one of the most singular wells in the region, stop at Cairo. Ritchie county, to examine what is known as vertical bitumen lode. Boring a small hill, I sold crystalized petroleum, or mineral pitch, is obtained on McFarland's run, a small tributary of the south forks of Hughes river, fifteen miles from Cairo station, or about twenty miles from Parkersburg. The mineral has been found at about a half mile from a line running north and south, and east. The lode is nearly five feet wide, and runs between two horizontal sandstone rocks. It is hollow, and is divided lengthwise by a partition, which is composed of it being fibrous and the other granulated. The mountains on the two sides of McFarland's run rise with a gradual slope about four hundred feet high, and the fissure in which the mineral is deposited extends right through them, and within five to eight feet of the top surface. Of course there are numerous theories broached as to the origin of this deposit, but the most probable a mineral deposit, but the most reasonable one appears to be that it is the result of spontaneous oxidation of liquid petroleum that has been forced up and injected into this fissure by some violent convulsion of nature.

Of Course.

A journal that gave the rebellion all the support it dared, could not be expected to be otherwise than opposed to protecting American industry and capital from the competition of the half paid and worse fed labor of the old world. Hence no one will be at all surprised that the Pittsburgh *Post*, though subsisted by the patronage of a community whose prosperity to a remarkable degree depends on protective duties, is opposed to levying them, but disposed to ridicule the idea, and favor free trade. We are persuaded, however, that it speaks for itself only, and this being so, it could say nothing in support of the vital interests of this community.

An Example for Pennsylvania.

The Maine Union State Convention, in adopting the following resolution, has set Pennsylvania an example we may safely follow, in disposing of the question of suffrage:

Resolved, That in adjusting the grave questions growing out of the war for the overthrow of the rebellion, it is the duty of Congress to provide for the amendment of the constitution of the United States so that the right of suffrage so far as relates to the affairs of the National government shall be a matter of United States regulation, in conformity with the principles of human rights as indicated by the Declaration of Independence.

SPURGEON ON CRIME.—PRITCHARD the Glasgow physician who murdered his wife and mother by slow, deliberate poison, and CONSTANCE KENT, who hacked her little brother to pieces with a razor five years ago, were made the subject of a recent discourse by Rev. Mr. SPURGEON. He condemned Dr. P. as an unmitigated syphilis, whose conduct was rendered all the worse by the fact that he had been a Bible reader and had heard probably thousands of sermons. The case of Miss KENT he regarded as an illustration of real Christian penitence. Although advised to plead "not guilty," she persisted in protesting her guilt, and did not attempt to extenuate it. If it were put to a show of hands to-morrow (the reverend gentleman said), whether mercy should be extended to her, he felt confident that the verdict would be—"Let the penitent sinner live. A great and dreadful crime she committed, which must blight and blast her life; but she has confessed, and let her be spared—spared, not on the ground of justice, but this is a case in which, if a sovereignty of mercy is to be exercised at all, it should now be exercised."

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE COLLECTOR.—The removal of SIMEON DRAPER and the appointment of PRESTON KING to the post of Collector of Customs at the port of New York, was a good deal unexpected, and is probably to be regarded purely as a Presidential act. It is the first of the kind, it is believed, under the present Administration, but it should not, we conclude, be accepted as the commencement of a general system of removals throughout the country. Mr. KING, it is well known, is a close personal friend of the President, and the office is one for which he is eminently fit. It is not intended to be understood that Mr. DRAPER has not made a faithful officer. He was appointed by Mr. LINCOLN to satisfy some persons who were dissatisfied with the incumbent, and he is made to give place to somebody else, for reasons quite as sound.

THE DETROIT OBSERVATORY.—This institution is at Ann Arbor, connected with the University there. Recent efforts have resulted in an appropriation by the corporation of Ann Arbor of $10,000 for the erection of a new Observatory, to cost $20,000, toward which Detroit is contributing liberally. What can be done to awaken a like spirit in Pittsburgh? We have an Observatory and very valuable instruments. We have a University and a valuable property. All that is needed to unite these elements and to insure an institution of the first magnitude is the right spirit. In Ann Arbor the Observatory is going to the University, in point of location. In Pittsburgh, we presume, most of persons would say the University should go to the Observatory—a location unsurpassed.

THE New York *Times* furnishes the very consoling information that crime is not unusually prevalent in that city. The nerves of the country editors have been greatly shaken of late, and it is no doubt feared that country merchants may become similarly affected, and cease to trade in that city. For the consolation of the timorous, we quote from the *Times* that "murders are extremely rare; personal assaults very uncommon. It is quite safe to go out at night—as safe as any other large city." It must be very re-assuring to a stranger visiting that city, to know that he can walk its streets with out the certainty of being transformed into "a demnition cold moist body."

THE NUMBER OF MEN PUT IN THE FIELD.—In a speech to a meeting of soldiers in Philadelphia, JOHN W. FORNEY said that "in the eight calls for troops by the President of the United States, beginning with April 15, 1861, and ending with December, 1864, two millions six hundred thousand men were asked for to put down the rebellion, and were nearly all obtained by voluntary enlistment and by other methods. Of this number Pennsylvania contributed three hundred and sixty thousand, according to the report of Adjutant General Russell."

A DEMOCRATIC exchange referring to the recent trouble at Aquia Creek says:

The end of these negro riots and mutinies will only occur when we extend to the negro no more consideration than we do to white men.

Are Democrats willing to accord the *same* consideration to the negro as to the white man? We ought to believe that when that is done there will be no more riots and mutinies. Democrats have it in their power to lend valuable assistance. Will they aid in establishing a reign of peace?

OUR CROP CORRESPONDENCE.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BAKERSTOWN, August 14, 1865.

Seeing that you request communications from farmers and others in regard to crops, &c., I offer a few remarks on that subject. Wheat in our vicinity is a fair average crop and well saved. Rye is a full crop; the best for many years. Hay is a heavy crop, but the weather being very fickle it has been poorly saved. Oats are a fair average crop, but are much strawbroken and hard to harvest, and generally much blackened in the straw and grain. The corn looks exceedingly well, and if no early frosts intervene, will be a fine crop. The pasture is very luxurious, and everywhere the country is blessed with plenty. Potatoes are a fine crop, but fears are entertained that the rot is about to make its appearance, a thing much to be regretted. T. B.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The receipts to the Lincoln Monument fund in Illinois amount to nearly $50,000.

The Cincinnati gamblers are in great consternation. The police made a descent on three of their dens Saturday night, and captured three of the crew with all their tools.

Catharine Monahan, aged sixteen, was burned to death in Chicago on Saturday, while lighting a fire with Kerosine oil. When will people cease that dangerous business.

The rebel turtle, Preston, captured on the stocks at Charleston, has been brought to the Gosport Navy Yard. She is to be fitted for service.

A young man named Voke committed suicide in the St. Louis calaboose, Friday night, by butting his head against the iron railing, and jumping head foremost on the stone floor from a chair.

The London *Times* declares that drinking has become so inwoven with the very life and soul of every English occasion of importance that the idea of closing grogshops on election days is simply inadmissible.

State Fairs will be held in September as follows: Illinois, at Chicago, September 4th to 12th; Michigan, at Adrian, September 19th to 22d; Iowa, at Burlington, September 26th to 29th; Wisconsin, at Janesville, from October 2d to 30th; Indiana, at Fort Wayne, October 2d to 7th.

The following will give a good idea of the crowd at Saratoga. One day last week the Union Hotel entertained one thousand four hundred and sixty people, who consumed one thousand two hundred and forty pounds of beef steak, exclusive of other meats, and four hundred and ten quarts of ice cream.

On the recent trip of the Dictator from Boston to Portland, Commodore Rogers, commanding, gave a dinner to a few guests, among whom were Chief Justice Chase, and the Honorables Samuel Hooper and A. H. Rice, M. C's of Massachusetts. At the table Commodore Rogers not only expressed the highest satisfaction with the Dictator, but spoke in equally high terms of the Agamenticus. Herald: "With the Dictator and the Agamenticus, I can thrash the whole English iron clad fleet!"

A festive young man named William Russell, in company with a female companion, reached Cincinnati recently after wandering all over the West in an effort to evade his pursuer. For three years past Russell has served his country as a quartermaster's clerk in Louisville. A detective arrived about the same time and took the fellow into custody, and secured $8,000 in cash, besides considerable diamonds, a gold watch, and the woman. The watch proved to be had—the woman worse.

PERSONAL.

Jenkins, the last New York defaulter, is a near relative of an eminent city judge, and also of a well known member of the New York press.

Gottschalk, who is gradually girdling the earth with his hammered wires, is giving a series of farewell concerts in San Francisco. The California think he is great on the pound, but they should not spend so much time in looking after gloves and attitudinizing before the audience.

The Ames family, at Easton, Massachusetts, shovel manufacturers, report incomes to the aggregate $525,000 as follows: Oakes Ames, (member of Congress) $221,175; Oliver Ames, $200,152, and their two sons, $30,000 each. Horatio Ames, another brother of the family, is a maker of wrought iron cannon at Windsor Locks, Connecticut.

The reported reconciliation between General Butler and Admiral Porter, is denied by a Washington correspondent to the New York *Herald*. Butler was in a room of the Navy Department signing some papers, when Porter also entered; without observing the presence of the former. Butler raised his head to learn who had entered the room, when each encountered the other's eyes. Without a word Butler resumed the order of the slightest recognition. Butler finished his business and passed out, leaving Porter to transact his. This was the reconciliation.

Admiral Hops freely expressed his opinion of Gen. Grant, with whom he enjoyed a chat. He said he was surprised to see a man so unostentatious. "He is not at all like our officers," he said. A stout, white-haired man, dressed in Canada gray, was on the same boat.

"I intended to spend another day in Quebec," said he, "but when I found Gen. Grant was going up the river I thought I would go up in the same boat. I had no second ticket. My wife had had not to see the Montmorenci, but then she can see Gen. Grant."

How do we like Impress you?" was asked by a gentleman.

"Oh, he is a gentleman. He is a plain man, and the more I see of him the better I like him. He isn't stuck up at all, but wears his honors quietly," was the reply.

On the sofa in the cabin of the boat sat a young stout, pleasant looking man in gray coat and hat. He has red whiskers of the shoe-brush pattern, and was quizzing the General through his eye-glasses.

"Aw, I don't see anything remarkable about him, he's all in a fellow of the same breed, who sat beside him.

UNDER the terms of the Imperial ukase emancipating the serfs of Russia, the peasants had, up to the 1st (13th) of June 1865, purchased freeholds to the extent of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, of which almost one-half was due by the proprietors on mortgages held by Government credit institutions. There had been nineteen thousand six hundred and eighty-seven settlements with proprietors up to that date, and the land ceded had been bought at an average price of $3 50 an acre. An individual serf (the average holding of a male serf) was thus purchased in freehold for about $68.

GOVERNMENT COTTON.—It is stated that the Government has taken measures to protect itself from further losses in the receipt of cotton, which there is no doubt it was entitled to upon the surrender of the Southwestern armies, but there is much reason to believe, is finding its way into other channels, and the proceeds into other pockets. Much of the cotton, it is supposed, has been sold under pines that it was private property, and the parties laying claim. It is feared, have been aided by those who have had an eye more to self, than to the interests of the Government which they professed to serve.

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INTERESTING FROM CANADA.—Canadian affairs are assuming an aspect interesting to the people of this country. The Provincial Parliament is now in session at Quebec, and portions of its proceedings and the general sentiment of the members, are significant. The feeling in favor of annexation to the United States has grown rapidly of late. It is said that one-third of the Parliamentary members are in favor of it, and that all that is wanted to carry the project through to success is a bold and firm leader. The speech in the Lower House in response to the Governor General's address was particularly complimentary to the valor of the United States in war, and the strength and power in peace, and was frequently greeted with the English, "Hear, hear!" exclamation. In the midst of the excitement and varying feeling, the ministry have become somewhat alarmed, and will, it is understood, abandon for the present session both the confederation and the frontier defences schemes.

MARRIED.

WHALEY—PRICE—On Tuesday evening, August 15, 1865, by Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., Mr. JAMES R. WHALEY, and Miss EMMA, youngest daughter of Jesse Price, Esq., all of this city.

Mr. Whaley has the congratulations of the COMMERCIAL establishment, of which he is an *attache*, and one and all are gratified to learn that in disposing of himself as he has, he secured his own *price*. In their united journey through life, may the bride and groom realize that

"True love's the gift which God has given,
To man alone beneath the Heaven;
* * * * * * *
It is the secret sympathy,
The silken link, the silver tie,
Which heart to heart, and mind to mind,
In body and in soul can bind."

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We are prepared to offer the following goods at remarkably low prices. Call and be convinced: Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts, Patent Medicines, Lubin, White Lead, Pure Medicinal Liquors. The above goods, as well as every article in our line, we purchase in large quantities, for cash, direct from headquarters. We are the only agents here for

Swayne's All-Healing Ointment,
London Hair Color Restorer.

N. MCCLARRAN & CO.,
Druggists, 83 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. jy18

Dr. Wilson's Great Remedy for Consumption

Is proving itself every day to be the greatest known medicine for the cure of Consumption. Read the following as a sample of letters received nearly every day, testifying to its wonderful virtue and efficacy:

JACKSONVILLE, August 2, 1865.

MR. JOSEPH FLEMING, Sir—I wish you to send me another package of Dr. Churchhill's medicines for Consumption. I received the former package, and think it is performing a cure. You will find $3 30 inclosed. Direct to Wind Ridge, Greene county, Pa.

Yours, &c., JAS. COATES.

The sole agency for this great medicine is at Joseph Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street. Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of $3 30. aug9-MTW&F

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND.

In the market on Saturday, a small sum of money. The owner can have the same by calling at the large store of WM. N. OGDEN & CO., No. 64 Market street, and paying for this advertisement. aug16-1t

STOCKHOLDERS TAKE NOTICE.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the ROSS OIL COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 1 Bank street, on SATURDAY, September 9, at half past one o'clock. The object of the meeting is to increase the capital stock of said company. By order of the Board of Directors. ROBT. WRAY, Jr.,
aug16-td&w6 Secretary

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.

The Board of School Directors of Union township will meet at Tinkersville School House, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1865,

at 4 o'clock P. M. for the election of the Principals at $45 per month. Applicants are requested to be present at the meeting.
aug16-td GEO. MARSHALL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH INSURANCE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, August 15, 1865.

The President and Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of FOUR DOLLARS PER SHARE, (free of tax), out of the profits of the past six months, payable forthwith—$2 in cash, and $2 to the holders of scrip certificates.
aug16-6t JAS. COLLORD, Secretary.

BRIEF PAPER,

CAP PAPER,
LEGAL PAPER,
NOTE PAPER,
LETTER PAPER,
SERMON PAPER,
ENVELOPES,
BLANK BOOKS and
STATIONERY,
Cheap for cash.

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
Stationers and Blank Book Makers
aug14-3t No. 39 FIFTH STREET.

TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY.

The TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY is prepared to grant leases, on favorable terms, on the following properties in Venango county, viz:

WEST HICKORY,

Now acknowledged as the most promising oil territory in Venango county, in view of its partial development and the very valuable quality of oil produced. Also, on

DENNIS' RUN,

On which already there are two producing wells, one of 30 barrels per day and one of 60—the former but one-fourth of a mile from the Triumph Company's property, and is but 240 feet deep, flowing the best quality of lubricating oil. Also on

BRANCH OF GORDON'S RUN,

On which several wells are now being bored. Also, on

Alderman Farm, Federal Creek, O.,

Immediately adjoining the land of the Federal Oil Company.

These lands are owned in fee by the Company, and liberal arrangements will be made with parties, upon agreement to prosecute the work energetically. Apply at the Company's office, 20 Wood street (the very high location of which alone should be worth the price of a male serf) was thus purchased in freehold for about $68.

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Cloak and Mantilla Store,

NO. 73 MARKET STREET.

OUR STOCK OF

Summer Garments,

Is very small. What we have on hand we will

CLOSE OUT REGARDLESS OF COST,

IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

WHICH WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING.

We have in stock some

Novel Styles for Autumn,

Made from fabrics adapted to the purpose. We have a

LARGE STOCK OF WOOLENS

ON HAND, SUITABLE FOR

FALL AND WINTER USE.

We are now ready to fill all orders entrusted to us with neatness, and after the

LATEST NEW YORK STYLES.

aug16

BOARDING.

To let, to a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, a pleasant

Furnished Front Room,

At 165 Second street. aug15-2t

OIL BARRELS.

300 No. 1 New, per Steamer Armadillo,

For sale by

D. M. EDGERTON.
167 WOOD STREET.
aug15-2t

TAKEN BY MISTAKE FROM

ON BOARD THE STEAMBOAT FAYETTE, between Pittsburgh and Brownsville, a valise, containing a business account book, one of Dickens' novels, wearing apparel, &c. In the valise left in place is a discharge of Benjamin Evans from the 76th Pennsylvania, Co. 12, and wearing apparel. The owner can have them by returning the valise taken, and paying for this advertisement, by applying to JAS. MCDONALD, Agent Brownsville Packets.
aug15-3t

H. M. ROLEE, JOSEPH DILWORTH.
J. R. SWEET, GEORGE PORTER.

DILWORTH, PORTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

RAILROAD CHAIRS AND SPIKES.

Office, cor. Water st, and Cherry alley. aug15-1y

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. *No advertisement will be inserted for less than* forty cents.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A young man recently discharged from the army, in any business. Is not a rabid re-worker. I will give $25 for a set taken on the railroad, or on some of the city cars. Call or address GEORGE R. ROWAN, Wm. Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. aug15-1t

WANTED—TO RENT—ABOUT 1st of September or October, a moderate sized dwelling, in a pleasant location, within a few miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient of access by passenger railway. Address "T. N. P.," Commercial Office. aug15-3t

WANTED—500 AGENTS TO CANvass for the "Life of Lincoln," by Dr. Holland, (Timothy Titcomb)—the best subscription work of the day. Forty thousand subscribers already. Terms liberal. For territory apply personally or by letter to JOHN A. EMERY, General Agent, No. 439 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. aug12-5t

WANTED—A PAIR OF HORIZONTAL BLOWING CYLINDERS, capable of making sufficient blast for two 8-ton fires. Any person having a pair of such for sale, will please address immediately, stating price, GEO. T. CORNOYER, superintendent, Mountain Iron Company Coal Basin, Cumberland county, Pa. aug12-3tw

WANTED HOUSE. WANTS TO rent a good, comfortable house, containing from four to eight rooms, with stable connected. Preferred situated in a central part of Allegheny. Inquire at Box 117, Pittsburgh Postoffice. aug12

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR Great National Work. The most complete, authentic and reliable Life of Lincoln published. Address JONES, BROTHERS & CO.,
jy26-3td&w1m Philadelphia, Pa.

AUCTION SALES.

GOOD FURNITURE & CARPETS
AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 16, at 10 o'clock at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth street, will be sold new and second-hand turned-post and cottage bedsteads, high and low post bedsteads, mahogany dressing and bath bureaus, table gate inclosed washstands; dining, breakfast and kitchen tables; mahogany marble-top centre-tables; sofas; arm cane and parlor chairs; dining room and parlor chairs; lounges; new ice or ale chests; sewing machines; mattresses; new Venetian blinds; counter, toilet, large sash; cook and parlor stoves; parlor fenders; silver-plated spoons and forks; table cutlery, &c.

Also, new ingrain, rag and hemp carpets, cocoa matting, ottomans, &c.
aug15 T. A. MCCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

TOBACCO, SOAP, OYSTERS, &c.,
AT AUCTION.

Will be sold, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 16, in connection with the Furniture, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth street, 30 caddies Tobacco, prime; 25 boxes Castile Soap; 19 cases spiced Oysters, fresh and sound; 5 cases Black Tea; 5 cases Canisters.
aug15 T. A. MCCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

HARNESS, BRIDLES AND HALTERS,
AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 16, in connection with the Furniture, &c., will be sold at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth street,

2 Double Set New Buggy Harness;
6 Riding Bridles;
2 Dozen Halters.
aug15 T. A. MCCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

EDUCATIONAL.

MADAM CLEMENT'S
French Protestant Boarding School,
GERMANTOWN, PA.

The Sixteenth Session will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6th, 1865. Particular attention given to the English branches. French the language of the family. For circulars, apply to the Principal. aug16-Hawdm

THE FALL SESSION OF MISS HANNAH R. DAVIS'
School

The Daily Commercial

WE ARE GROWING OLD.

We are growing old! how the thought will rise
When a glance is backward cast,
Or some well remembered spot that lies
In the silence of the past.

It perhaps is the shrine of our early vows,
Or the tomb of our early tears;
But it seems to us now like some far-off isle
On the stormy sea of years.

For wide and wild are the waves that part
Our step from its freshness now,
And we miss the joy of many a heart,
And the light of many a brow.

For deep o'er many a stately barque
Have the whelming billows rolled,
That steered with us from that early mark—
Ah! friends, we are growing old.

Old in the dimness and the dust
Of our daily toils and cares!
Old in the wreck of love and trust,
Which a marble-ed memory bears.

Each form may wear to the passing gaze
The bloom of life's freshest, yet
And the beams may brighten our latter days
Which the morning never met.

But ah! the changes we have seen
On our air and winding way;
The graves in our path that have grown so green
And the locks that have grown so gray.

The winter still from our own may spare
The sable and life-blood,
But we see its snows on brighter hair—
Ah! friends, we are growing old.

But we have sained the world's cold wisdom now,
We have learned to pause and fear;
But where are the living founts whose flow
Is a joy of heart to hear?

Will they come again when the violet blows
And the woods their youth renew?
We have stood in the light of sunny breaks
When the sky was deep and blue,

And our souls might joy in the spring-tide then,
But the joy would be faint and cold,
For it never could give us our youth again,—
Ah! friends, we are growing old.

W. H. G.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

FRUIT GARDEN IN AUGUST.

The *American Agriculturist* has the following hints for August work:

The principal work here is to care for the fruit as it ripens, remove superfluous growth, and keep the soil free of weeds. During the abundance of each variety a quantity should be put up in bottles, or otherwise preserved for future use.

Blackberries—Allow those for home use to remain on the vines until thoroughly ripe, but those sent to market must be picked while firm enough to carry safely.

Currants—Remove suckers and weak shoots.

Dwarf Trees—Thin the crop if there is more fruit than will develop well. Control the shape of the tree by pinching as heretofore directed.

Grapes—Caterpillars often do mischief by cutting off the end of growing canes; in these the upper lateral may be allowed to grow for a leader. Keep the successive growths of the laterals pinched back to one leaf. Tie up the trellis and shoots, to allow neighboring canes to become entangled. Treat mildew with sulphur, as recommended last month. If rot appears among the berries, we know of no help for it. It is best to remove the decaying bunches.

Raspberries—Cut away the old canes after fruiting, and encourage the growth of the new ones. These will fruit next year, and should have proper attention. Thin to three to each stool, and keep the soil clean, loose and enriched.

Strawberries.—Beds set now with plants which have been struck in pots, or taken up with a ball of earth, will become sufficiently established to bear a fair crop next spring. Keep old beds well cultivated and weeded, and have the runners clipped.

BLACKBERRY WINE.

We are now asked how to make blackberry wine without the addition of water to the juice, and how much sirup will be required to the gallon of juice to preserve it any length of time. These inquiries show that the writer does not make a distinction between wine and sirup. If he wishes to make sirup, the juice from the berries should stand twelve hours more or less, according to the weather, until a partial fermentation takes place, and a thick pulp coagulates and separates from the clear liquid. This pulp is removed by straining, and to the clear juice sugar is added in the proportion of twelve pounds to the gallon, put on the fire and allowed to come to a boil. Sirup prepared in this way will contain all the "nutritious and medicinal qualities of the fruit." In making wine from fruit juices the object of adding sugar is not to sweeten the juice through the agency of the sugar, but to afford a source of alcohol.

Few fruit juices, except the better kinds of grapes contain enough fruit sugar to form a sufficiently strong wine to keep without changing to vinegar, hence the addition of sugar. If sugar is added directly to the juice of blackberry, raspberry, and most of our common fruits, it forms a jelly and does not ferment, and it is accordingly necessary to add more or less water. The best blackberry wine we ever drank was in the proportion of one quart of water, one quart of juice and two pounds of sugar. There is a great misapprehension with respect to the medicinal properties of blackberry wine and sirup. Their curative effects are due to their astringency, which depends upon the tonic they contain. This principle is much more abundant in the root than in the fruit, and an infusion of the root will be found nine hundred medicinal, though perhaps less agreeable, than the "wine" or sirup.—*American Agriculturist.*

SALTING DOWN CUCUMBERS FOR PICKLES.

Leave half-inch of stem on cucumbers—wash them in cold water—immediately pack with salt in alternate layers, salt next to wood—one barrel of salt to five of cumbers. Fill barrel full, putting salt on top—cut a wide board so as to just fit inside of barrel—bore eight dozen half-inch holes through—place it on pickles with a stone on, which should weigh at least twenty-five pounds, so as to keep the pickles always in the brine. Take off all scum which rises. Keep the barrels in the shade, and in four weeks take off stone and fill to top, as they will settle some. Put more salt on, head them up, and they are ready for market. It is best to have two sizes of pickles.—*Country Gentleman.*

APPLE SNOW.

Put twelve very tart apples in cold water over a slow fire. When soft, take away the skins and cores, and mix a pint of sifted white sugar; beat the whites of twelve eggs to a stiff froth, and then add them to the apples and sugar. Put it in a dessert dish, and ornament with myrtle and box.

TO MAKE SOUP.

Take seven pounds of good beef or mutton; fill your dinner kettle nearly full with water; one pint white beans; one good cabbage head, cut fine; one dozen onions; one and a half cup of hulled barley; put all in together; stir often; let it boil from three to four hours.

BLACKBERRY SIRUP.

Make a simple sirup of a pound of sugar to each pint of water, boil it until it is rich and thick, then add to it as many pints of the expressed juice of ripe blackberries as there are pounds of sugar; put half a nutmeg grated to each quart of the sirup; let it boil fifteen or twenty minutes; then add to it half a gill of fourth proof brandy for each quart of sirup; set to become cold; then bottle it for use. A table spoonful for a child or a wine glass full for an adult, is a dose.

BLACKBERRIES.

Preserve these as strawberries or currants, either liquid, or jam, or jelly. Blackberry jelly is an excellent medicine in summer complaints or dysentery; to make it, crush a quart of fully ripe blackberries with a pound of the best loaf sugar; put it over a gentle fire and cook it until thick, then put to it a gill of the best fourth proof brandy; stir it a while over the fire, then put it in pots.

HABITS OF WILD GEESE.

The *American Cyleopedia* has the following remarks upon the habits and instincts of wild geese:

"The flight of wild geese is performed without noise, and with an order which indicates considerable intelligence; each individual keeps its place in the ranks, the male bird at the head of the triangle or line when it becomes fatigued retiring to the rear, and the next one coming forward to take the leading and most fatiguing position; they follow the leader blindly, sometimes to their own destruction. Their sight and hearing are acute, and while they feed or sleep, a sentinel is always on the watch to give them the alarm at the approach of danger. The awkward gait, outstretched neck, gaping mouth and disagreeable voice have obtained for the goose the character of stupidity, while in reality it is remarkably intelligent. From the height at which they fly, their resting on the water, and their vigilance, they are very difficult to obtain, a fact which has found expression in the saying 'a wild goose chase,' as indicating the hopeless pursuit of any object. The flesh is not very wholesome nor digestible. They are not polygamous, make their nests on the ground, and are very fond of their mates; the young are able to walk as soon as born, and feed of their own accord."

Wilson, the ornithologist, vouches for the following story, which shows the facility with which the wild goose may be domesticated, and at the same time the force of old habits:

"Mr. Platt, of Long Island, N. Y., wounded slightly a wild goose, which he caught and carried home. He was a female, and was turned into his yard with a flock of common geese. It soon became tame and familiar, and in a little time its wounded wing entirely healed. In the following spring, when the wild geese emigrated to the northward, a flock passed over Mr. Platt's barnyard, and just at that moment their leader happening to sound his bugle note, our goose, remembering the well-known sound, spread its wings, joined the travelers and soon disappeared. In the succeeding autumn, Mr. Platt happened to be standing in his yard, when a flock passed directly over his barn. At that instant he observed three geese detach themselves from the rest, and after wheeling round several times, alight in the middle of the yard. Imagine his surprise and pleasure, when by certain well-remembered signs he recognized in one of the members of this long lost fugitive. It was she, indeed! She had traveled many hundred miles to the lakes, and had there matched and reared her offspring, and had now returned with her little family to share with them the sweets of civilized life.—*New England Farmer.*

PRESERVING FRUIT IN CANS, JARS, ETC.

Below we give a description of a mode of preserving fruit by the Oneida (N. Y.) Community as it may contain many valuable hints to housekeepers who may wish to preserve their fruits. The fruit, whatever it may be, is properly prepared by paring, cutting, etc., as the case demands, and is then placed in clean bottles, filling them full, and when the fruit is cut into large pieces it should be pressed in in some manner, as the heating process leaves the bottles far from full. A syrup is now made of melted white sugar, and poured into the bottles, allowing 6 oz. of sugar to each quart bottle. Currants and other acid fruits will require a little more. Fruit put up in air-tight bottles or cans keeps just as well without the sugar, but in the former manner your fruit is ready for the table at any time. The bottles are then placed in a steaming box, at the bottom of which run steam pipes, and over these slats, on which the bottles rest. Water is then let in, and the steam turned on; the fruit is thus gradually heated and cooked. Corks are made flexible by steaming them twenty minutes with the fruit. Until last year a compound of rosin, wax, etc., was used for sealing, but now common boat pitch is used, which answers just as well and is much cheaper. After the fruit is sufficiently heated, the bottles are taken quickly from the heating box and the corks driven in with a mallet. The corks are then pared off even with the bottles, which are then dipped in the melted wax so as to cover the bulb of the bottle neck, and then dipped in cold water. The operation is now complete, and the bottle should be placed in a dry, cool cellar or on shelves in a dark place. In a few days after the sealing operation the bottles should be examined to see if fermentation has taken place, and if such is the case with one, it should be opened and the contents re-scalded. Tomatoes, apples, etc., may be cooked ready for the table and then bottled in the same way. Sweet corn, squash, beans, etc., are also put up in the same manner, but without the sirup. On account of the corroding effect of tin it is best to use glass bottles or jars.

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Letter from Mr. Barnum.

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Successor to

THOMAS MOORE.

Manufacturer of

Copper-Distilled

Pure Rye Whisky,

Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195

FIRST STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

mar6-6m

100 EMPTY IRON BARRELS—For sale by J. B CANFIELD,
jy8

COV'T SALES & PROPOSALS

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE

OF

Steamboats, Wharfboats, Barges,

AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the times hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named

STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES

And other property.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, until Monday, August 28th, 12 M.

For the sternwheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered 140 tons.

Sternwheel steamboat General Meigs, registered 75 tons.

Sternwheel steamboat General Crook, formerly R. C. Levi, registered 131 tons.

And two (2) wharf-boats, registered 151 and 145 tons.

All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.

One (1) wharf-boat lying at PARKERSBURG, VA.

One (1) wharf-boat lying at CATLETTSBURG, KENTUCKY.

And the Model Barges Horace and Capibola, lying at CINCINNATI OHIO.

All of which can be seen at those places until the day of sale.

**At Louisville, Kentucky, until Wednesday

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY.—Taken daily by Geo. R Shaw, Practical Optician, 56 Fifth street:

TUESDAY, August 15.

	Sun.	Shade.
9 A. M.	78	70
12 M.	94	74
3 P. M.	105	80
6 P. M.		77

Barometer at 6 P. M. ..... 29 2-10.

OIL STRIKE.—Locust Well No. 2, belonging to the Whitely Creek Oil Company, on Whitely Creek, Greene county, made a good strike on Friday last. It was tubed, and commenced pumping oil on Saturday evening.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.—A regular meeting of the Soldiers' Monument Association will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, Wood street, on Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock. Those interested in the movement should be in attendance, as several important committees are expected to report.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.—Mr. Digby's clothing store, in the Girard Hotel Building, Smithfield street, was entered at an early hour yesterday morning and robbed of at out one hundred and fifty dollars worth of clothing. The thieves effected an entrance through a window in the rear of the store.

DESERVED APPOINTMENT.—Louis J. Sabrisie, of West Philadelphia, late Captain in the 10th Pennsylvania volunteers, has been appointed by the Secretary of War to the grade of mil Captain in the First Army Corps, General Hancock, assigned him to the command of company B, 8th regiment, now stationed in this city.

HELD FOR TRIAL.—Sergeant Shields and William Stewart, two members of the Second Pennsylvania Provisional cavalry, who were arrested on Monday, on a charge of being concerned in a riot at the Soldiers' Home, on Liberty street, had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday, which resulted in their being committed for trial.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning about five o'clock the Eastern bound train which left Pittsburgh on Monday night, ran over and instantly killed a man named Hugh Hardy, who was walking on the track near McVeytown. Deceased was a laborer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, about sixty years old, and leaves a family.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—This Court met yesterday morning, when in the case of Henry Grube and John E. Smith, impleaded with F. W. Gerdes and Thomas Moritz, charged with refining oil without a Thild Estate License, and found guilty, a motion in arrest of judgment was made, and the argument was fixed for Saturday next.

TARENTUM CAMP MEETING.—The Camp Meeting, near Tarentum, will commence to-morrow, and it is anticipated that it will be one of the largest gatherings of the kind ever held in the county. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will furnish tickets to Tarentum during the progress of the meeting at half price. Freight and baggage will be carried on the same terms as heretofore.

COMMITTED FOR LARCENY.—Joseph Emery, a young lad hailing from Baltimore, who is charged with the larceny of three silver watches from a pawnbroker on Smithfield street, had a hearing before Mayor Lowry yesterday. Young Emery, it appears, was a hanger-on about the stores, and watching his opportunity, stole one of the watches last Wednesday, and the other two on a subsequent day. They have since been recovered. The boy was committed for trial.

SAD ACCIDENT—CORONER'S INQUEST.—An infant child, whose parents reside in a court off Diamond alley, aged about nine months, named Owen M'Arce, was accidentally killed Monday evening in the market. A little girl, it appears, was carrying the child in her arms, when a boy, playing around the stalls ran against her, throwing both her and the child on the pavement, and also killing the infant instantly. Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body yesterday morning, when the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

RAID ON A FRUIT STAND.—Yesterday afternoon two young men named Walter Brown and William Spence, made an attack on a fruit stand on Wylie street, kept by an Italian vender named Gazzolo, throwing over the fruit and demolishing the table. The proprietor succeeded in driving the rowdies away, when they were followed by officer Thornburg, who, with the assistance of Mr. Smith, of the Allegheny police, arrested them and took them to the lock-up. Brown and Spence were into ticated at the time, and it is probable that the Mayor will make them suffer severely for their wantonness.

RIOT AT A BALL.—On Monday night a ball was given at Tammany Hall, on Ohio street, Allegheny. During the evening a difficulty arose between a number of young men, which culminated in a general fight. Officers Elkin and Scott, who were present, endeavored to separate the combatants, when they were assailed and driven from the room, Mr. Elkin being compelled to climb out of a window and leave himself to the ground by means of the water-spout of the house. The crowd followed the officers into the street and pelted them with missiles, when Mr. Elkin drew his revolver and fired at them, without however, doing any injury. The officers finally secured reinforcements and arrested a number of them, who had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday morning, when two of the ringleaders, James Porter and Augustus Bear, were fined fifteen dollars each and costs.

Theological Seminaries in Allegheny.

Our sister city can boast more schools for the training of ministers than any other place in the country. There is, first in the period of its establishment, the Western Theological Seminary, belonging to the Presbyterian Church, old school. This institution has five professors. The buildings are spacious, and its libraries extensive. The next term will open on the 13th of September. The Seminary of the United Presbyterian Church, also an institution of venerable age, has three professors. Their building is a pleasant and convenient structure on the West Common nearly opposite that of the Western Seminary. The Second Reformed Presbyterian Church has two professors. Its classes meet as yet we believe in rooms connected with the church of the Rev. Dr. Proudfit. These institutions are understood to be in a flourishing condition. The teachers are men of worth, competent to their important work.

Reorganization of a Cricket Club.

A number of lovers of the manly and invigorating game of cricket, assembled at the Pittsburgh Gymnasium on Monday evening, for the purpose of taking action towards the reorganization of a cricket club. Representatives of the different clubs which were organized and in prosperous condition before the war were present, and the meeting was organized by the election of D. D. Bruce, Esq., President, and J. C. Stroud, Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Club adopt the name "Olympic Cricket Club of Allegheny County."

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to draft constitution and by-laws for Club: Messrs. Schwartz, Reed and Whiteside.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to solicit membership to Club: Messrs. Gormly, Glyde and Pentland.

Resolved, That the return match with the Beaver County club be placed in the hands of the "Olympic" for consideration.

The meeting then adjourned until Thursday evening.

The Coal Exchange.

A meeting of the members of the Coal Exchange was held yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, at their room on Water street, and was called to order by the President.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Members from the various pools made statements in regard to the sundry coal pits continuing operations, when on motion it was

Resolved, That a committee of one be appointed by the chair to wait on the Miles ville Coal Company, and others in Pools 2 and 3 and ascertain if their works are still running at the old price charged for digging; that said committee request them to act with a large majority of our coal men, and that they report at the next meeting.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of one be appointed to wait upon the coal dealers and solicit them to co-operate in the efforts of this Coal Exchange by refusing to load coal with those persons who pay more than the established price for digging.

The association then adjourned.

Arrest of Thieves and Stolen Goods Recovered.

On the night of the 1st inst., the clothing establishment of Mr. Edwin Tuttle, corner of Wood and Sixth streets, was entered and robbed of clothing and furnishing goods to the amount of eight hundred dollars. Chief of Police Long took the matter of the detection of the thieves into his hands, and on Monday night, in company with officers Kemp, Culp, Strain and Lowe, visited the house of a man named Bell, on Cork's Run, arrested his son John, and brought him to this city. Bell is quite a young man, and was but recently discharged from the army. In his possession was found a carpet-sack filled with goods, and he was on his person clothing which was identified by Mr. Tuttle as a portion of that stolen from him. They afterwards visited a house in the Third ward, Allegheny, and arrested a young man named Henry Silvey, whom they found in bed. Another of the party, named Isaac Scruggs, was arrested on Fifth street, and still another, Michael Green, was arrested on the previous day. Portions of the stolen goods were found on all of the prisoners, so that there can be no doubt of their complicity with the robbery. It has also been ascertained where part of the goods had been sold, and it is probable that the principal portion of them will be recovered. The officers who effected these arrests deserve the thanks of our citizens for breaking up an organized band of plunderers. Several other suspected parties are still at large, but their arrest is looked for, when it is hoped that the burglaries which are now so numerous will cease altogether.

An Extraordinary Saw-mill.

In the COMMERCIAL, a few days ago, was noticed the large amount of lumber cut in half a day at the Sherman saw-mill, in Brookville. Since then, we learn that the sawyer, Bernard Kline, cut in twelve hours 44,826 feet of good merchantable boards. The mill is owned by Messrs. Jackson, Carrier & Co. Mr. Jackson is the well known banker merchant of this city, of the firm of Hill & Jackson. Mr. Hill has also interested in the Sherman mill, so that the mill may be said to be principally owned in this city. The mill is known to be one of the best in all the lumber country, but when it was proposed to make it cut 40,000 ft. in a day, a great many lumbermen were inclined to be a little skeptical, and some pre icted that the mill would "burst up" in the attempt; but Mr. Garrison, a member, and the business manager of the firm, insisted that it would easily perform the work. Accordingly, on the appointed day, a large number of citizens, including quite a number of ladies, were present to see some just work done. Mr. Jackson, one of the proprietors, went up from Pittsburgh to witness the trial, and proposed to the sawyer, Mr. Kline, that if he sawed 40,000 feet in the appointed time—twelve hours—he would make him a present of fifty dollars. And for every thousand above thirty up to thirty-five he would give him five dollars extra, and for all over 45,000, ten dollars per thousand extra. So Kline made a nice thing out of his day's work, amounting in all to $275. Mr. Jackson was so well pleased with the work, that besides his liberality to Mr. Kline, he made a present of a five dollar greenback to each of the workmen. The Sherman is the best saw-mill in the lumber line. The machinery, together with all its appurtenances was manufactured at Brown's machine shop in Brookville, and put up under the personal superintendence of James L. Brown, the proprietor of the establishment, at a cost of about five thousand dollars. The engine is a sixty horse power, weighing three tons, with a fourteen-inch pylinder, resting on a cast iron bed-frame. Length of stroke, twenty-four inches, with a ten foot driving-wheel, upon which, on this occasion, but two-thirds of the maximum power of the engine was used, causing it to perform one hundred and fifty revolutions per minute, driving the saw at the rate of seven hundred and fifty revolutions per minute. The feed is regulated entirely of green saw-dust, and not over one third of the dust that fell from the saw was used in the furnace. As a general thing, a log that would cut three hundred feet of boards, was put on the carriage sawed, and the lumber put off the mill in five minutes. What mill can beat the Sherman?

N. HOLMES & SONS, BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street, Pittsburgh,

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of Every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

au16

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

JNO. D. BAILEY, PRES'T. | JOHN SCOTT, JR., V. P
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS AUG. 15, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5-20's, old	.....	106 25
United States 7-30's	.....	99 75
United States 10-40's	.....	98 00
Gold	1 39	.....
Pittsburgh Fives	99 00	.....
Connellsville 6's	91 00	.....
Steubenville Scrip, contractors	.....	.....
Pittsburgh & Steubenville RR	.....	6 50
Fourth National Bank	108	.....
Iron City National	80 00	.....
Mechanics National	.....	81 00
Merchants and Manufrs' National	54 75	.....
Columbia	25 00	26 00
Cherry Run and Pithole	.....	65
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	.....	65
Central Basin	.....	90
Merchants	.....	95
McAlroy	.....	90
Murray	.....	75
Oil Basin	9 50	.....
Ohio Valley	.....	80
Paxton	.....	2 50
Pittsburgh and New York	.....	95
Philadelphia, Lancaster & Cherry Run	.....	1 10
Pithole	.....	65
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	.....	45
Mingo Coal	.....	12 50
Cherry Run & Blood Farm	.....	60
Phœnix	.....	1 05
Gold at 11 A. M.	.....	141

REPORT OF SALES, AUGUST 14.

100 shares Whitely Creek 83 00
50 shares Columbia 28 00

TUESDAY, August 15, P. M.

Our local oil stock market is saved from utter stagnation by the activity in Columbia. The bears succeeded in knocking it down to $25, at which price sales were made early in the day. A little later it sold at $25 50, at which point holders shut down, when bidders were numerous, and anxious to buy at $25 75 to $26. No one ventures to prophesy the future as to the price of this stock. We can learn of nothing concerning the present product or prospects of the company, save the late rumors of a suit (as we have stated) having been brought for an eighth of the oil, to cause the recent decline.

Whitely Creek has waked up from a long sleep, and is positively inquired for. A sale is reported in our table at $3. Paxton, since the late strike on an adjoining territory, has awakened some interest in it; but no sales have transpired.

—The Philadelphia market is without any change worthy of mention. It shows, however, in the general list an improved condition, and the expectation is that capital, the bulk of the operators of which are summer resorts and again attend on 'Change, there will be a marked improvement in many of the names of the list on call.

In New York yesterday the petroleum stock market was rather tame, and prices fell off. United States sold at 99 (Stat.) Webster, 2 50. Pithole Creek, 6 25. The announcement of the failure of Ketchum, Son & Co., heavy bankers and stock brokers of that city, may have had an adverse influence on the stock operations of the day.

The Whitely Creek Oil Company held their annual meeting yesterday morning, and elected the following officers:

President, James Park, Jr.; Treasurer, Wm. Phillips; Secretary, Thomas Steel; Directors: John McCargo, A. C. Craft, John D. Bailey, E. Edmundson, John Paul, John Torrance, John M. Mason.

—On Wednesday last an order was granted by Judge Johnson, of Erie county, to fully investigate the facts connected with the closing of that institution, by which the citizens of Erie county were swindled out of some thousands of dollars. The Erie *Dispatch* says:

On the 30 inst., C. B. Wright, Esq., President of the Bank was arrested in Philadelphia, upon a warrant issued to bring him to Erie for a hearing before the courts here upon a charge of fraud and embezzlement, but the officer charged upon a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Reed of Philadelphia. The "learned Judge" was undoubtedly unacquainted with the local history of the Bank or he would never have consented to the issuing of such a writ, but could have urged a trial of Mr. Wright and an investigation of his connection with this bubble. The case is much like bad money affairs usually are. Most people can tell about the claims whether the bills are good or not, but are not always able to give the reasons why they are spurious. Every one almost knows that the affairs of the Bank of Commerce is well satisfied that there was something materially wrong in its management, but few are yet sufficiently well acquainted with the facts to be able to produce the proof. The matter has now so far advanced in the courts that the proofs will be forthcoming, and Charles B. Wright and others who were operating under him, will have to do much better than circumstantial evidence has done heretofore to be able to cover up the swindle. The matter will be shown up in its naked entirety, and it is not the only last of those who far failed to realize out of the deposits which they left in the bank will receive their claims in full with interest out of the property of the individuals who managed it, which will be sacrificed to pay these claims.

—A third and last instalment on the notes of the defunct Bank of Pennsylvania will be paid on presentation and proof, at the office of the Assignees, No. 405 Library street, Philadelphia. They must be presented before 10 A. M. on the 21st inst. This instalment reduces the notes in full.

—The import entries of the past week into New York, meaning the dry goods return in our last paper, amounts to about, as regards the total entries of $4,154,573, same week last year. The export clearances of domestic produce amount to $1,894,479, against $5,463,846 same week last year. The export of specie amounts to $634,018, against $4,481,886 same week last year. The customs for the week are $2,700,622. The receipts of cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 18,181 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week is 3,136.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, August 17, 1865.

BUSINESS.—An improvement was perceptible yesterday in commercial circles. The demand for certain articles was in excess of the supply on hand. As for a rise in prices, we have no particular change to notice. Holders of most leading articles were firm in their views and not disposed to operate unless the outside figures were obtained. The receipts of produce are steadily increasing, and so is the demand. In many instances sales were made to arrive. This fact established the confidence of buyers in the market. The machinery, together with all its appurtenances was manufactured at Brown's machine shop in Brookville, and put up under the personal superintendence of James L. Brown, the proprietor of the establishment, at a cost of about five thousand dollars. The engine is a sixty horse power, weighing three tons, with a fourteen-inch pylinder, resting on a cast iron bed-frame. Length of stroke, twenty-four inches, with a ten foot driving-wheel, upon which, on this occasion, but two-thirds of the maximum power of the engine was used, causing it to perform one hundred and fifty revolutions per minute, driving the saw at the rate of seven hundred and fifty revolutions per minute. The feed is regulated entirely of green saw-dust, and not over one third of the dust that fell from the saw was used in the furnace. As a general thing, a log that would cut three hundred feet of boards, was put on the carriage sawed, and the lumber put off the mill in five minutes. What mill can beat the Sherman?

Illinois Hemp.

A choice lot of ten bales of undressed hemp, were rolled, received by Baker, Davis & Bittnesgh, commission merchants of this city, from the Galesburg Hemp Company of Knox county, Illinois, was sold yesterday to McGrew & Co., of this city, at the very high price of $224 per ton. This is, we believe, the first lot of Illinois hemp ever received here for some time.—*Missouri Democrat.*

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, August 16, 1865.

BUSINESS.—Yesterday was inactive, and buyers generally were inclined to hold off for lower prices; on the other hand sellers are inclined to the opinion that prices are sufficiently low. They say that oil can't be purchased on the creek at the present prices, and brought here and sold for less than 20 cents, without packages; that is, if the operator wants to save himself. Prices look as if they were near the bottom. The receipts yesterday were light by the Allegheny, only amounting to 1,004 bbls. The rates of crude were 18@18½c, packages returned, and 24c, including packages. Reports were made of sales below those figures, but as we were unable to find any person inclined to father the transactions, we are inclined to doubt the same. Refiners have a moderate supply of the raw article on hand; they are holding back. This state of affairs can't last long. Their supply will soon be exhausted. They will then enter the market, and take their chances.

REFINED OIL.—The demand was well kept up, orders from the East being daily received. It seems to us that the Philadelphia jobbers have made up their minds to do the lion's share of the oil business; nine-tenths of the sales made in this market, were with Philadelphia operators. This has been the case for some time. The rates may be summed up as follows: Bonded, Philadelphia delivery, 51½c; sales on the spot at 43-44c, according to the favor of the brand. Free oil sold at 62@64c in a small way.

CRUDE OIL.—When prices touch bottom there is generally a reaction. This article appears to be in that situation at present. Among the sales were the following: 100 bbls heavy oil at 18c, packages returned; 200 bbls of 44½ gravity at 18c, same conditions; 320 bbls free on board at 20c; bbls included; 770 bbls part bulk, to arrive, at 19½c; 250 do at 18c; 250 do 18c, bbls returned.

BENZOLE.—Sales 50 bbls in bond at 18c.

REFINED OIL.—The market was steady, with a fair demand. Among the sales were 700 bbls bond, Philadelphia delivery, at 51¼c; 500 do at same figures; 1,500 bbls do same terms; 500 do at 51¾c; sales 300 bbls on the spot at 42@44c for bonded. Free Oil dull at 62@64c.

LUBRICATING OILS.—Sales 75 bbls Eureka at, A lubric, $1 20; B do, 75c ₱ gallon.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

H. McKelvey	278	Fisher Bros	505
Fairville	161		
Total			1001

Oil Receipts Per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Oil Co, 56 bbls tar for Philadelphia.
Lockhart & Frew, 126 bbls tar for Philadelphia.
W. H. Byram, 185 bbls crude for Boston.
Waring & Kline, 125 bbls refined for Philadelphia.
Forsythe, Tiffin & Co, 100 bbls refined for Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co, 250 bbls refined for Philadelphia.
Dilworth, Ewing & Co, 224 bbls refined for Philadelphia.
North American Oil Co, 219 bbls refined for Philadelphia.
Aladdin Oil Co, 49 bbls refined for New York.

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, August 15.

STOCKS.

The Stock market was weak and feverish this morning, in consequence of forgeries and fears of development in unexpected quarters. About sixty thousand shares were thrown on the market. There was a short rally in stocks on the street after open board, but in the market little was offered at the second board, from the highest point. At the last board prices steady, and there was less pressure, yet the market was very feverish and unsettled. Governments unaffected by the excitement.

There was some panic in

GOLD

On account of the desire of all parties to sell certificates on hand, the price fell in consequence, but rallied at close of the day the market strengthened. There was a general calling in of loans this morning and for a moment pandemonium seemed to be let loose. The rate for call loans was 7 per cent. As the day wore on there was more disposition to bid. The events of the day are such as to disturb the financial community generally. Capitalists are getting quite timid. The Government Treasury and National Banks are redeeming eleven millions in currency as interest on the 7-30 notes.

PETROLEUM STOCKS

quiet; sales at the following: Buchanan Farm, 55; Excelsior, 1 55; Webster, 2 50; Bradley, 3 20; Fulton, 6 45; Cherry Run, 20; Montano, 3 60; Oceanic, 1 40; Oil Creek, 3 60; United States, 2 05; Tack, 40.

PETROLEUM

steady at 32½ for crude; 50@52½ for bonded, and 60@ 71½ for bonded free.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.—Sat. Nicholas, 15; Maple Shade, 8; Curtin, 3¼; Daizell, 6¼; Caldwell, 2¾; McClintock, 2; Excelsior, 3¾; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, 1¾; Coroplainter, 1¾.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The discovery of the gold fraud produced last night a rush to sell gold and the amount of $6,000,000 changed hands. The panic was short lived, however, and advanced at 2 P. M. Quotations opened at 141¾, run up to 141¾, and down again to 140¾.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 15. The money market is active and firm. Call loans 7@7 per cent. The exchange quiet at 108¾@109; gold, or first-class bills. American gold heavy and unsettled, opening at 141¾, and declining to 140¾. The property of the individuals who managed it, which will be sacrificed to pay these claims.

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Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

August 14.—Tobacco sales 52 hhds and 2 boxes viz: 21 hhds Virginia 2's, $5 50, 3 at $6 75, 1 at $10, 3 at $12 50@$ 12 75, 1 at $14 75, 3 at $16 50@$ 75, 2 at $17, 2 at $17 25@ $17 50, 1 at $21, fine bright at $26 50, 9 mighty Missouri, Hudson & Martin, manufacturers, Covington, Ky.; 28 hhds Mason county leaf lugs and trash, 3 at $6@$ 25, 1 at $8, 2 at $9 75, at $9@$ 25, 1at $8, 1 at $7 75, 1 at $10 25 to 10 50, 2 at $11@11 25, 2 at $17 25, 1at $18 25, 1 at $19 50, 1at $21 2 at $22 25@23 50. 1 new at, $12 50, bought for Messrs. Spence Bro. & Co., Covington, Ky., and Virginia manufacturers, 3 at $10 @11 75, 3 hhds Mason county, private sale, 2 at $21 50, 1 at $18. Receipts moderate.

Whisky at Cincinnati.

August 14.—Whisky opened dull, but a firmer feeling was manifested by holders, after the advices from the East were made public; the demand, however, continues light. About 175 bbls were sold at $2 19.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per P., F. W. & C. Railroad—C Strick, 1 car staves and Headings; Beckham & Long, 1 grain Drill, 3 do ags; Culp & Shepard, 100 bbls. flour; W. Hartman, 270 do; R Robinson, 20 bxs cheese; S Cooper & Co. 20 do; W M Thornley, 20 do; I. Tracey, 1 box, 1 scale; McElroy & Co, 40 bdls Broom handles; Godfrey Clark, 2 cars rags; W Noble 12 bales corn husks; Hemphill & Co, 1 car staves; J J Raiya 2 kegs Wine; H H Vogel, 25 bags lard, 100 canvass, 9 bbls eggs, 6 bxs soap; Kirkpatrick & Heron, 1 bxs flaxseed; D Wallace, 4 cars wheat, 400 bbls flour; J S Liggett & Co, 40 do; Irey & Hayden, 1 bx handkerchiefs; Wm Colmer & Co, 25 Sewing Machines; Knox & McKee, 4 cars wheat; J Keller, 5 bbls spirits; McKee & Bro. 5 casks potash; W H Byram, 1 bx do; E Bayne, 4 bbl mdse; B L Faunstock & Co, 2 bbls mdse, 250 pigs lead; Iona Stove Works, 6 bbls castings; Schmucker & Lang, 100 bbls flour; C H Leech, 100 do; J B Floy & Co, 100 do; Gay Burk & Co, 100 do; J Gallery, 50 green hides; C Otto Hastings, 1 bbl mdse; S H Watson, 5 bbls spirits Gilcam; Hitchcock, McCready & Co, 2 cars wheat; W Bingham, 1 car oats; H Myers & Co, 100 bbls. flour; J Gardner, 100 do; F Mallory, 1 car iron.

Imports per Cleveland & Pitts R. R.—

Simpson & Knox, 300 bush wheat; R. T. Kennedy & Bro, 1,000 do; Charlotte Blume, 2 bxs melodeons; Forsyth & Bayne, 7 bxs scales; Wm. Fleming & Co, 100 bdls hides; Shriver & Leazer, 40 cases matches, 10 bxs candles; Wm Wrhill, 5 bxs soap; Wm. Mc-Grew, 4 pkgs do; Schmucker & Lang, 193 bbls flour; Park, McCurdy & Co., 362 plates copper, 21 bdls ingots; Jas. Holmes, 1 car coal; Jas. Bissell, 1 car coal; Jas. Lorimer